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### Memnon's himself again.

The triumph of Truth is certain, though it may be slow. When, however, its advocates are not simply charged with being in error, but stigmatised as the forgers of fiction and romance, there are never wanting immediate means of repelling such aspersions; since every honorable and feeling mind, which has the power to assist by its testimony the cause of injured integrity, is ever ready to stand forward in its defence.

We have peculiar pleasure, therefore, in stating that we have received several Letters, under the signatures of NEMO, VIATOR, and A THEBAN, furnishing us with passages from Norden, Pococke, and Savary, in confirmation of the accuracy of our statements regarding the Statue of Memnon, and the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.

As our main objection to the aspersions of our Accuser, was, that being anonymous, they were entitled to little credit, we shall not give insertion to the Letters under fictitious signatures that have reached us; though they would be entitled to more notice, as citing the authorities of the most celebrated writers on that country, than the mere assertion of one whom nobody knows, and who does not bring a single authority to his aid.

We cannot refrain, however, from giving place to one Letter of the highest value, conveying as it does the voluntary and unasked testimony of a Traveller, who has done us the honor to transmit it for publication, and whose name and rank in society will carry more weight with them, than all the unauthenticated communications that could be sent from Egypt, though gladly re-echoed through every public Journal in India.—The Letter is as follows:—

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

My Dear Sir,

Although you will probably not wish to say any thing more in your Journal on the subject of the Statue sent to England by Mr. Belzoni, it may perhaps be satisfactory to you to know that one who has visited Thebes is well satisfied with the general accuracy of your statements, relative to the Statue of Memnon.

I was at Thebes in March 1802, and spent three days in the attentive examination of every part of the ruins of the city and of its environs.

I perfectly remember having seen the Statue answering to the description given of that now in the British Museum. It was then lying on the sand, and evident marks remained of an attempt to remove it. The people who accompanied us said, that the French had a very short time before our arrival, been employed in the work.

The Statue commonly known as that of Memnon, is situated as you describe it. There are two colossal Statues of great magnitude in a sitting posture; they are called by the Arabs, Shamee and Thamee. The Inscriptions in Greek and Latin, copied by Pococke, were plainly legible; they indicate, that the persons who wrote them, had heard the Statue of Memnon utter a sound.

My Fellow Traveller had a copy of Pococke's valuable Work, and we compared the Engraving of these two Statues with the originals on the spot, and found them to be very accurate.

No person, who has been at Thebes, can for a moment admit that the fragment of the Statue carried away by Mr. Belzoni, is the Statue of Memnon or any part of it.

I can also vouch for the truth of your Account of the Tombs of the Kings near Thebes, which I visited.

Calcutta, August 7.

Your's truly,

W. H. TRANT.

### New Custom House.

(With Two Engravings, representing the Ground Plan and Elevation.)

The New Custom House of Calcutta is situated between Koeliah Ghaut and Old Fort Ghaut, standing nearly on the site of the Old Fort, having its front aspect towards Tank Square, and its rear facing the river: it occupies an area of 435,000 square feet, or 30 Acregahs nearly.

References to the Ground Plan as shewn by the Engraving.

#### PLATE XIV.

A	Custom House Office.	L	Obelisk.
BB	Godowns.	M	Writer's Buildings.
CC	Jetties.	N	New China Bazar.
DD	Long Godown on the Beach.	O	Old Fort Ghaut.
E	Present Godown.	P	Koela Ghaut.
F	Opium Godowns.	Q	Light Iron Railing continued on each side of the front of the Custom House towards Tank-Square.
G	Import Ware House Godown.		
H	Export Warehouse.	R	Sloping Beach.
J	Corner of Tank Square.		

The breadth of each street in the Custom House is 41 feet.

#### PLATE XV.

An Elevation of the Front of the Office marked A, in the Ground Plan, is exhibited by the Engraving, in Plate XV, which gives the appearance of the Collector's Office facing Tank Square.

#### Details of the principal Offices, &c.

The upper story of the Building A, is intended for the principal Office of the Collector and his assistants, being one large centre room, having the roof supported by a double colonnade, with six smaller apartments, three at each end of the long room.

In the lower story there will be a Treasury, an Appraising Room, a Room for receiving the Duties, and a place for that of the Sepoy-guard over the Treasury.

The remaining part of the lower story to be used as Godowns, if not otherwise required by the Collector for depositing Confiscated Property, &c. &c.

There are four stone stair-cases, one at each angle of the building, to afford facility of communication between all parts of the Office. Two verandahs, 18 feet broad, one on the north, the other on the south, run along the whole length of the building. The verandahs and centre room of the Office, which is 90 feet long by 66 feet wide, including the colonnade, are to have the terrace covered with Chunar flag stones. The design of the columns supporting the roof is taken from the Roman Doric, and the general arrangement of the architecture is of the same order, both in the interior and outside of the building.

A large sky-light is placed over the centre room to give additional light in the hot season, when the house is partially shut up by the tatties in the verandah. All the departments of the Custom House will be situated between the colonnades and the outer walls of the centre room, divided into compartments by open railing, each plainly pointed out by a board designating them respectively. The advantage of this arrangement for the Public is this, that a Merchant passing Goods through the Custom House, whether on import or export, may at once know and avail himself of the nume-

rons connective departments, without the trouble he now experiences of enquiring for and searching out the different Offices, scattered in opposite directions. The advantage to the Office is, that all the Official Transactions are open under the immediate eye and Controul of the Officers of Customs, instead of being remote, and giving encouragement to intriguing cabals between the Agents of native Merchants and the subordinate Servants of Government. The interior of the colonnade will, of course, be left for persons transacting Custom House business, while the verandahs will serve as the means of official reference between the departments.

BB. Two double ranges of Godowns, 320 feet long, having a covered passage in the centre of each range. These Godowns are separated by division walls, at intervals of 30, 40, 60 feet, &c. to suit the convenience of the merchant wishing to hire them as to size, from the rest. These Godowns will be let to Individual Merchants, to store their Goods on landing, after having paid the duties; but hereafter, if the bonding system is introduced, they will be allowed to continue them for a length of time, on securing the duties under bond, as practised in the London and other European Custom Houses. At present, the lower story is only to be constructed, but so strong as to be able to bear an additional story if required.

These Godowns are placed with their ends towards the river, to allow the streets running through the Custom House to be in as straight lines as possible, and to obtain a free communication between the river and the public street, and with the view to conceal the awkward appearance of the Godowns presented towards the street, a verandah is added on that side; the Elevation of which is given at the head of Plate XIV above the General Ground Plan. The design of the colonnade of the verandah is taken from the ruins of a Grecian edifice at Rhamnus near Athens. The covered passages through the Godowns are on a similar plan to some of the Auction rooms in Calcutta; the roof of the passage supported by pillars at regular intervals, and the Godown doors at each side of the passage.

Although the fronts of these Godowns do not approach near the road, they will be seen to advantage from the street, through the iron rails, and form a part of the exterior front.

It was at first contemplated to have the whole of the Office lengthened fronting the street, which would have been far more ornamental to the town, as giving a long range of colonnaded Building towards Tank Square, but the difficulty of forming arches as high as they ought to be for entrances, and the loss of accommodation which would have resulted by these breaks, as well as the want of a free draft of air, rendered necessary the sacrifice of appearance to real utility. To obviate as much as possible the scantiness of front, the eastern end of the Building comprehends the space of the south and north verandahs, and by connecting gateways, extends the face.

DD. A covered shed along the river side, at present almost finished. This shed is intended merely as a shelter to the goods immediately on being landed, having sixteen large gates to enclose the Custom House on the side next the river: the shed is 540 feet long by 50 feet in the clear; an old Godown, E, crosses this shed near the centre; the end of the Godown nearest the river has lately been fitted up as a Residence for the head Tide Waiter, who, without stirring out of his House, can see along the Shed and Wharf, on both sides of him every article that passes out or into the Custom House.

The line QR forms the boundary between the Custom House and Export Ware House; the street running down from the China Bazar to Old Fort Ghaut, forms the boundary on the opposite side.

It is intended to enclose the Custom House on the side towards Tank Square by a cast iron railing, having four cast iron gateways, which together with the two arched entrances near the Office, make in all six entrances, one at the extremity of each street.

CC. Two Jetties having a double crane, and capstan at the end of each Jetty; one half of each Jetty, or as far as could be conveniently built without the aid of a cofferdam, is of masonry, the remaining part running out into the stream is a platform, supported on copped piles; the Jetties go out a little beyond low water mark in the dry season, so that Bhurs and Boats of every description, may come alongside to unload at all times of the year, whether at ebb or flood tide.

The chief objection to building the Jetties entirely of masonry, is the enormous expense of a cofferdam, and the apprehension of sand or mud banks forming, in consequence of so solid a mass be-

ing projected so far in the stream. Should this take place, a piled wharf would still be required beyond the masonry, which would almost double the expense: this material objection is removed by the proposed plan, a free passage is left for the water, and as far as can be ascertained from general opinion, the combination of masonry and copped piles is the best possible plan that can be suggested for constructing pier-heads, or Jetties, in a river like the Hoogly.

The breadth of each Jetty is about 80 feet at its termination towards the river, and 90 feet at its junction with the Old Poshtah, that there may be ample space for working the two cranes, and at the same time sufficient breadth for the passage of Goods backwards and forwards, while the capstans are turning round. There is a small stair on each side of the Jetty, this will be found very convenient for immediate communication between the end of the Wharf and the River.

The space on each side of the Jetties to be formed into a kind of hard, dry, and artificial beach, sloping gradually towards the river, and continued on so as to include Koelah Ghaut, which will add much to the convenience of the Town, and be generally beneficial to the Public at large.

The above construction will be found the least expensive plan for a Wharf that can be devised, and is also well adapted for landing light or heavy Goods at all parts of the Wharf, in order to avoid the great inconvenience experienced by the lines of hackeries and coolies crossing each other on the road. The sloping beach is admirably well contrived for the purpose of landing the great mass of Goods imported, which are in small packages, and more easily transported by coolies.

The upper stratum of the beach to be formed with large stones and gravel ballast, as it is proved by experience that this becomes a very hard surface, and sustains very little injury from the action of the tide.

Different descriptions of cranes for the Jetty have been proposed, some of them of very great power, others of less. It is well known that what is gained by mechanical power is lost in velocity or time, and it is equally unnecessary to employ a crane with a great power to lift a light weight, as it is useless to attempt to raise a heavy one without applying sufficient force.

Employing a few coolies in hoisting with a pulley ought to be the most profitable, from being the most expeditious, especially where labour is cheap, and as there happens to be few packages of any great weight ever landed at the Custom House, this method will, in general, answer; and should it be sufficient, the capstan seems well adapted for the mode of working used by the natives; who, when they find it is impossible to move a package without applying a greater force, they have only the additional trouble of giving the rope a turn round the capstan, which will have ample mechanical power for any thing that can be required at the Custom House Wharf.

As it is very desirable to have some kind of shelter for people working under an intense sun, at the same time to have a roof, contrived so as the posts or pillars supporting it, shall not interfere or interrupt the passage of the goods on the Jetty, it is proposed to have a very light trussed roof, covered with prepared paper, the space from pillar to pillar to be about 70 feet, the expense will be trifling, and the convenience very great. A small model is now preparing, but as there seems to be doubts as to such a roof standing in this climate, a small part may first be constructed, to shew whether there is the least chance of failure.

### Literary Novelties.

We have had the good fortune to receive a valuable collection of all the latest and best Periodical Works from England, including the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and British Reviews—the Journal of the Arts—the Annals of Philosophy—the Literary Panorama and Literary Gazettes,—with a variety of other popular and interesting Journals; and we only regret, as we have constantly occasion to do, the difficulty of keeping pace with the progress of Periodical Literature at home, or of giving even its striking features. We do our best, however, in confining the selection to such prominent traits as we conceive deserving of peculiar notice.

#### An Arab Historian.

Sheikh Mansoor will soon publish, in 8vo. a History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat, with an account of the countries and people on the shores of the Persian gulf, particularly of the Wahabees.



*Ancient Writing illustrated: arrow-headed Characters.*

Dr. Munter, at Copenhagen, has recently published *Versuch, &c. an Essay on the cunei-formed Inscriptions at Persepolis*. The labours and ingenuity of this gentleman are spoken of by Mr. Rich, the British resident at Baghdad, in a very respectful manner. This work makes one volume in 8vo. It would appear, from various specimens, that the same kind of characters was used at Nineveh, as at Babylon.

*Royal Munificence in favour of Science.*

The King of Denmark has granted a pension of eight hundred crowns, during two years, to four men of letters, to enable them to travel into foreign parts, for the benefit of making observations. The gentlemen at present thus honoured and benefited, are Messrs. Rask, philologist; Ingemann, poet; Clauzon, divine; and Henry Goede, of Kiel, naturalist. Dr. Zeise, a naturalist, and the botanist, Schow, have also obtained additional means to continue their travels and studies abroad.

His Majesty has also given to the Society of Rural Economy of Denmark, the sum of 40,000 crowns, destined for the encouragement of Agriculture, principally in the province of Zealand.

The King has also ordered to be sent to the British Museum, a complete copy of the *Flora Danica*.

*Other Times other Patrons.*

The Danish Sculptor, Thorwaldsen, at Rome, has proposed to the government of his country, the purchase of a series of bas-reliefs, representing the *Triumph of Alexander*. These bas-reliefs were ordered eight or ten years ago for the Imperial Palace at Rome; but by the course of events, they have remained on the hands of the artists. The sum asked for them is 15,000 scudi. Endeavours are making to raise this sum by voluntarily subscription.

M. Thorwaldsen has very lately finished four bas-reliefs, intended to ornament the royal residence of Christiansburgh, at Copenhagen.

*Deaf and Dumb, v. The Blind.*

A question was incidentally proposed by the Chevalier and Professor Guyot, (who is Director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Groningen,) to his friend Dr. Hartmann to this effect: "Which would be the least unfortunate, the blind or the deaf and dumb, supposing them to be cut off from all society, and left to themselves in a desert island,—or supposing them amidst their compatriots, vegetating in indigence—or enjoying a certain proportion of the goods of fortune?—And which of the two is the most susceptible of being rendered useful to Society?"

The question appeared to be so difficult, yet so interesting, that Dr. Hartmann consulted a judicious friend on it; that friend decided contrary to Dr. Hartmann's opinion. The Dr. has now given his view of the question to the public, in a pamphlet entitled—"The condition of those born blind compared with that of those born deaf and dumb."—Brussels. The Dr. exerts himself in favour of those born blind; yet with great attention to the deaf and dumb. It is likely that different judgments may be formed on this enquiry, according to the individual subjects with which the person giving his judgment may have been familiar. This, however, is a generally received opinion, that the blind, whether from their birth, or rendered so by accident, are usually more lively than those who are deaf and dumb, whether from their birth, or from accidents to which they have subsequently been subjected.

*Accidental Discovery: Ancient History.*

It is well known that some of the most curious documents illustrative of past times, have been discovered occupying the place of covers to later works; and it is probable that former good fortune in this way has excited, and will continue to excite the curious. Mr. Dibdin has recorded several instances in his *Bibliographical Researches*; and we presume that his hints have been taken, and may turn to good account. One instance to this purpose we find in the following article:

On the covers of some old books, in which the accounts of the Convent of St. Michael, at Lunenburg, were formerly kept, has lately been discovered Fragments of the Annals of the Eleventh Century, which the Antiquaries of Germany have deemed curious. They are very legibly written, and the writing is evidently of the early part of the twelfth century. The order of events is much the same with that in the *Chronographus Saxo*, published by Leibnitz; but the style is more concise. The period extends from 1066 to 1130.

*Fasti Consolari complete.*

It is well known that the *Fasti Consolari Capitolini* are of great use to the learned in settling various points of Antiquity: we therefore have a satisfaction in reporting, that the first volume of a complete collection of them has appeared at Milan. These fragments were discovered at different times in the course of the Sixteenth century; and the Editor, Sig. Bartolomeo Borghesi, proposes to arrange and illustrate the whole. The work will form three volumes, in quarto.

*English History favoured.*

Hume's History of England, which had been formerly translated into Italian, has been again translated into that language; and the first volume of the work has appeared, in octavo, under the direction of Giuseppe Picotti, at Venice.

The Chronicle of Eusebins, translated from the Armenian into Latin, as we have heretofore announced, is actually proceeding at the press. It will form one volume, in quarto.

*Marginal Notes valuable.*

There are few means of instruction more valuable than the remarks made by men of learning for their own use, on the margins of works which they have carefully perused. It is well known that the hints of professor Porson of this nature have been collected with great assiduity. Those also of the famous Bently, afford a fund of instruction, and are now an addition of no small interest to the pages of the Classical Journal.

The Abbate Luigide Angelis, professor and librarian at Sienna has collected the numerous additions and corrections made at different time in the margin of the various editions of the *Vocabulario della Crusca*, by several learned men of the greatest merit. These are sufficiently numerous to form three volumes, in 8vo. The work is in the press.

*Mosaic Pictures, on a large scale.*

Sig. Raffaelli has succeeded in forming at Milan, a considerable establishment for performing works in Mosaic, especially on a large scale: at present this establishment is occupied in executing a copy of Leonarda da Vinci's famous picture of the Last Supper. This Mosaic will cost 24,000 ducats: it is, unquestionably, one of the largest of its kind; since it measures 30 feet in length, by fifteen feet in height. It is for the Emperor of Austria.

Mosaic is a kind of work in which by means of small pieces of glass, figures and representations of all kinds are produced. It is the most tedious of operations; but has the advantage of being indestructible by the air, or by ordinary accidents. It was much practised by the Ancients, and some of their Mosaics, more than two thousand years old, are yet remaining in good condition.

*Clementine Museum: new edition.*

Joseph Molini and Co. at Florence, announce a new edition of the *Museo Pio-Clementino* of Ennio Quirino Visconti, this edition will be directed by the Father Abbate Giovanni Battista Zenoni, the worthy successor of the Abbate Lanzi. The first ten plates will be accompanied with the explanatory text of the author, who was prevented by death from continuing his labours. As several of the plates inserted in the first edition were ill-drawn, new drawings have been made, by able artists at Rome, of these subjects, under direction of the editors. The work will be published in volumes, each containing forty plates. The number of plates will regulate the price; yet not exceeding in the whole that of the Florentine Gallery, which was published in numbers, each containing six plates.

*Roman Numerals: their Origin.*

Professor Mattheis at Rome, has lately published an interesting memoir, which he had read at the Roman Academy of Archaeology, on the origin of the Roman numeral figures. It is in Quarto; and is illustrated by a plate executed by the process of Lithography.

*New Subject for Novels.*

The Revolution in Spanish America has already furnished the prolific pen of the novelist, Julian Voss at Berlin, with a subject, which he calls *Der Moenich, &c.* The dying Monk of Peru. He has extended his story to Two Volumes, 8vo.

*Lyceum at Odessa.*

In 1816, the Emperor of Russia founded a Lyceum at Odessa: The instruction there bestowed is divided into preparatory, which lasts from six to ten years,—literary, from ten to sixteen years:—and scientific, from sixteen to eighteen years.

To this Lyceum are united a Pedagogic Institution, for the instruction of School Masters, with two Supplementary Schools, one of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, the other of Commercial Science.—There are also two Primary Schools. If we are not mistaken, this Lyceum bears the name of the Duke of Richelieu, formerly Governor of Odessa.

#### Volcanic Island.

According to letters from Petersburg, advices had been received there, of a new *Volcanic Island* having been raised among the Aluetian Islands, not far from Unalashka. This phenomenon appeared in the midst of a storm, attended with flames and smoke. After the sea was calmed, a boat was sent from Unalashka, with twenty Russian hunters in her, who landed on this island, June 1, 1814. They found it full of crevices and precipices. The surface was cooled to the depth of a few yards; but below that depth it was still hot. No water was found on any part of it. The vapours rising from it were not injurious; and the sea lions had begun to take up their residence in it. Another visit was paid it in 1815. Its height was then diminished. It is about two miles in length. They have given it the name of *Boguslaw*.

#### Shakspeare.

The following very singular reasons have been assigned by Mr. C. Butler, as grounds for a belief that Shakspeare was a Roman Catholic:—

"May the writer premise a suspicion, which, from internal evidence, he has long entertained, that Shakspeare was a Roman Catholic. Not one of his works contains the slightest reflections on Popery, or any of its practices; or any eulogy of the Reformation. His panegyric on Queen Elizabeth is cautiously expressed; whilst Queen Catherine is placed in a state of veneration; and nothing can exceed the skill with which Griffiths draws the panegyric of Wolsey. The Ecclesiastic is never presented by Shakspeare in a degrading point of view. The jolly monk, the irregular nun, never appears in his drama. Is it not natural to suppose, that the topics on which at that time, those who criminated Popery loved so much to dwell, must have often solicited his notice, and invited him to employ his muse upon them, as subjects likely to engage the favorable attention, both of the Sovereign and the subject? Does not his abstinence from these justify a suspicion, that a *Popish feeling* withheld him from them? Milton made the gunpowder conspiracy the theme of a regular poem. *Shakspeare is altogether silent on it.*"—Butler's *Memoirs of the English Catholics*, vol. ii. p. 322.

We will only oppose a single observation to Mr. Butler's "suspicion." Shakspeare was buried at his own desire in a Protestant Church, with this rather ominous inscription, which we recommend to Mr. Butler's perusal:—

*Good Friend, for Jesus' sake forbear  
To dig the dust inclosed here.  
Blest be the Man that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones.*

#### Account of the Harmonites.

The Dutch Society, formed by Frederick Rap, a Minister of the Gospel, settled some years ago in the Western part of Pennsylvania, made extensive improvements on lands they purchased at a reduced price, built a town with a number of good brick houses, which they called Harmony. They also planted a vineyard, made wines, &c. established almost all kinds of mechanism, and cultivated the land very extensively as their Society increased. Many of their Dutch friends joined them in a few years, and placed all their property into the hands of Frederick Rap, their spiritual teacher, leader, and protector. They willingly submitted to his government and laws, which they delighted in. All their property, like that of Shakers, were one common stock, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked of such as joined them in a destitute situation. Their discipline was strict, prohibiting them from keeping bad company, drinking ardent spirits, or marrying; all which they considered sinful.

Their society becoming large, and the climate not suiting for their vineyards, they made extensive purchases of land on the Wabash, in the state of Indiana, where they are making rapid improvements. They have lately sold property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of which, it is said, they have upwards of two millions of dollars in gold and silver. They have purchased upwards of one hundred thousand acres of land on the Wabash, at two dollars per acre, which from their industry and neatness of improvements will no doubt in a few years be worth

from twenty to fifty dollars per acre. Their town is called New Harmony. The climate is well suited to vineyards, and they will doubtless soon be able to supply that country with the best of wines, malt liquor, &c. All kinds of mechanical business will be carried on as before. This will greatly improve that part of the State, and of course render the adjoining lands more valuable. Persons therefore who wish to remove to that state, will do well to make their purchases soon, as the numerous emigrants to that country will soon take up all the unoccupied land, or at least greatly raise its value. From exploring the western country, and hearing the different opinions of the people, it is believed that Indiana is the most desirable state west of the Alleghany. Its climate is healthy, its soil productive, and its laws salutary.

#### Foreign Jews.

"The state of the Jews on the Continent," says Mr. Cox, (the fellow traveller of Mr. Way) in a letter to a friend in England, "affords an encouraging prospect and one which ought to stimulate us in our efforts to promote their conversion: after making full allowance for several instances of ignorance, bigotry, scepticism, and worldly mindedness, it may still be added, that a spirit of enquiry on divine subjects pervades, not merely several individuals and families, but even whole synagogues. I refer to what are called the Reformed Jews."—"It is encouraging to behold so large a body of the most enlightened and respectable Jews acknowledging the necessity of a radical change among them, rejecting the Talmud as a scene of blasphemy and absurdity; and confessing that, in their own houses, they occasionally read and approve parts of the New Testament. Not a few who profess their belief in Christ as a true prophet, though they inconsistently decline hailing him as the promised Messiah. At Hamburgh, the most respectable Jews are arranging plans for a new Synagogue, and have engaged an enlightened teacher, who instructs the children in the Old Testament, in a most impressive and spiritual manner. Most of our Hebrew Tracts and Testaments have been thankfully received. Many Jews themselves applied for them. A Jewish burgher, at Fosen, said to us, 'the Lord be with you!' and added, 'the majority of the Jews are evidently wrong; the reformed party attempt a reformation by means which cannot accomplish it; and the Christian religion is, I verily believe, the only thing that can produce among us that moral change which we all stand so much in need of.' The observation of another Jew is equally striking; 'Why,' said he, 'do you not impress upon Christians, that, pure and divine as their religion is, it cannot lead them to felicity, unless it influence their hearts and lives. I am persuaded, that a great part of the Jews would have embraced the Christian religion, if Christians had manifested toward them that brotherly love and exemplary conduct which the pure and exalted principles of Christ inculcate.'"

#### Death of another Traveller.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

#### BARON C. HALLER VON HALLERSTEIN.

We have had more than one occasion to mention Baron Haller since we gave in our second Number some account of his travels in Greece, with our countryman Mr. Cockerell, Baron Von Stackelberg, and Dr. Bronsted of Copenhagen. We therefore lose no time in making the following interesting communication respecting that accomplished nobleman, whose premature death is a subject of infinite regret to his friends, and to all lovers of the fine arts.

*Extract of a Letter of Dr. Bronsted, agent for the Danish Court, at the Court of Rome, dated Munich, January 6, 1819.*

I am not yet able entirely to fulfil your wish to learn some authentic details of the death of my dear friend, though I have just come from Nuremberg, whither I went for the express purpose of obtaining some particular information respecting that sad event from the relations of the late Baron Von Haller. So much only I can with certainty tell you, from the communications of the worthy brother of my lamented fellow traveller: Baron Haller died at Ampelachia, a fine village on the declivity of Mount Ossa, in the valley of Tempe in Thessaly, on the 5th of November 1818. The immediate cause of his death seems not to have been any contagious disorder, but the Levant fever, so common in Greece, and which so frequently proves fatal when it is increased by fatigue and



bad nourishment. A short time after his death, his drawings, papers, and collections of antiquities, both what he had with him, and what he had left at Athens, were taken possession of by M. Gropius, the Austrian Vice-consul at Trichei, who made an exact inventory of them, and sent them to Constantinople to the Austrian ambassador, Baron Von Lutzw, to be sent by some safe conveyance to Trieste.

The fellow travellers of the excellent Haller will faithfully exert themselves in a joint work to raise a worthy monument to their valued friend. Here, however, I will give you a remarkable account of one action of Haller's, which clearly shows the character of the man, and this account is given by the very person who was saved by the action in question: I mean my dear friend Baron O. M. Van Stackelberg, whose own simple account of the extraordinary event deserves the more to be made known, because another, not quite correct, version of it has been published in a German Journal. Madame Von Kiefhaber, sister to Baron Von Haller, has given me permission to publish the Letter.

..... It was on the 23d September, 1813, that I left Athens to return back to my native country. The war between France and Russia obliged me to travel by Thessalonica and Vienna. I chose the way by the island of Euboea, and endeavoured to procure an armed vessel in the harbour of Trichei, in Thessaly, to carry me to Thessalonica, and resist the pirates, in case of an attack on these dangerous coasts. After waiting for some time, I found one which seemed to answer my expectations, and which immediately received me and my servant. There were no other passengers on board. Contrary winds obliged us to remain for some days near the coasts of Trichei. My impatience had nearly induced me to travel by land to Thessalonica, which road was rendered dangerous by robbers and the plague, when in the night the wind changed, and we continued our voyage. I awoke with the rising of the sun, in the hands of the pirates. They had taken the ship without any resistance, the crew having surrendered to them, doubtless through treachery, promising them in me a good prize. The crew consisted of Greeks, and the pirates were Albanians, who, during the winter, live on the summit of Olympus, to be able to carry on their wicked trade in the milder seasons, on the coasts and between the islands. Their appearance, from the blood and fat of slaughtered animals, and black with smoke, was horrible as their profession. After they had also taken a couple of corn vessels, they led me to their row-boat, which was manned with 18 men, and suffered the vessel to continue its voyage to Thessalonica. They, however, sent the captain of the vessel as a messenger, with a letter, to Athens, and kept his cousin as a hostage for its being delivered to the Consul Fauvel; the pirates declaring that they would tear my body to pieces, and send the fragments to him, if he would not immediately send them the sum of 60,000 Turkish piasters, (about 24,000 florins) for my ransom. They obliged me to write to my friends Haller and Cockerell, at Athens, to make them acquainted with this demand. I knew that in the short space of ten days, which were to decide upon my life, they could not by any means get together a large sum, much less what was demanded, and I resigned myself to the expectation of death. Besides this, my friend Cockerell had just recovered from a dangerous illness, and was still very weak; the whole burthen, therefore, lay upon my friend Haller. How could any one in Athens, where money is so scarce, procure such a sum in so short a time? The captain did not go to Athens himself with the message, but sent in his stead a messenger on foot, although his cousin was threatened with death in case he did not obey. Thus the message was delayed. Meanwhile, the pirates had landed on a rocky island, near Euboea, where they determined to await the arrival of the answer from Athens. I looked forward to the greatest torments of slavery among them. The tyranny with which they treat their prisoners is known in Greece. They cut off an ear and a hand, and send them, successively, to their relations or friends, to extort the demanded sum by compassion, till the prisoner sinks under the pain of the mutilation.

As the pirates had robbed me of every thing, except my drawings and MSS, which were of no use to them, I was obliged to pass the night in the clothes which I had on, alone, upon the stones of the beach, wet through by the dew. To protect myself from the dreadful fate which I expected, I had chosen a place on the little rock, where I always sat, that in case I should become their victim, I might be able, by a single spring to procure myself an easier death. But soon a slow fever threatened to destroy me, before the appointed time; ere the tenth day came, I could scarcely hold myself upright. This unlooked for event put the pirates in fear

that I might by an early death deprive them of their booty. Having at first treated me with distinction and politeness, they now employed threats, now persuasion.

The news, that the ships from Karysto, which are destined to chase the pirates, were pursuing them, obliged them to leave the rock, and to change their lurking places during the day; but during the night they went out to commit new depredations, on which occasions I was obliged to sit by the leader in the boat, and to be a witness of their robberies and cruelties, for they always took me with them. They captured several small ships, and enriched themselves greatly by their plunder. They made galley slaves of their Greek prisoners. The period fixed by the parties had already elapsed, and yet no messenger came with an answer. At last, on the 16th day, a bark came with a secret message to the leader. It mentioned the arrival of two Franks of distinction, with Janissaries and attendants, in the town of Xerochori, to ransom me. Although I did not know who had been sent, I immediately recognised my dear friend Haller in this action. He had instantly resolved to depart, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his friends in Athens.

It fortunately happened that a rich physician in that city had the sum of 14,500 Turkish piasters by him, and lent them at 30 per cent. As we were known to him, he gave this sum merely upon the security of the signature of my two friends. The generous Haller thus provided, on the same day that he had heard of my captivity, took a Dragoman (an interpreter) Pietro Agob, to negotiate with the pirates, and set off the same night from Athens. He could no where discover the abode of the robbers at Xerochori, and had resolved to sail to Trichei, when he was directed to them by chance. He saw a Greek in a Frank's shoes on the shore. He knew my shoes, and thence concluded that this person was connected with the pirates. It was the cousin of the Captain, who had been liberated when known that the commission had been executed. Thus he happily made out their retreat, for by a longer delay the sickness itself would have proved fatal to me. Pietro Agob came in the evening of the same day to the pirates, who marked by a rising column of smoke the place where they were encamped.

His presence procured me the liberty of embracing the generous Haller, to whom I was led by two of the pirates. I could not suppress the emotions which seized me on this occasion. The pirates permitted us only a moment's interview, and forced me to return immediately. The disinterested and honest Agob had in the meanwhile exerted himself to the utmost, employing persuasion and even threats, and pretending to be a Frank cruiser, who would pursue them and revenge himself; but without effect, they would not on any account accept the sum of 14,500 piasters for the ransom. He departed from them with menaces, and in extreme anger seeing no means of saving me, as no greater sum could be procured in Athens. I therefore took leave of this good and brave man also, and remained behind with the certainty of death. I was now treated by the pirates with contempt, because my life was no longer of any value to them. I was, however, near losing it, for in their rage a musket ball, intended for a Greek accused by them of stealing, and fired by one of the barbarians of the band, because I had begged the leader to spare his life, when he was about to be executed, passed close by my ear. They had thrown me into the boat, from which I observed what they were preparing for me. About midnight I saw them assembled in council round a large fire.

I took courage to make them a last representation. The leader's answer was, that my fate was already decided. The dread of the threats of the pretended Frank cruiser had also had an effect. My noble friend Haller, who had been a witness of my miserable and weak state, had offered himself as a hostage in my stead, if they would prolong my life, and suffer me to recover of my sickness.

This noble deed, which they had never expected, contributed to convince them that no larger sum could be obtained. They therefore determined to be satisfied with what was offered, and merely demanded the sum of 1000 Turkish piasters as a present for their leader. They obliged me to write to my friend, who was able to procure this additional sum. Under the high precipices of the coast of Euboea, the pirates waited the next morning for the arrival of the ransom, and in anxious fear of being discovered by the frigate from Karysto, which was on the look out for them.

My generous friend, who came quite alone to them, with the money laden on a mule, found them employed in slaughtering

lamba for a feast; his Janissary had left him in the next forest, out of fear. In the arms of my beloved friend I forgot all the miseries which I had endured. This noble action moved even the barbarians themselves. They wanted to make us partake of the feast, and were with difficulty persuaded to consider my weak and dangerous state, and to let me go with my friend. I had still to suffer a severe illness, which threatened my life, before we arrived at Athens, where we were received amidst the shouts and applause of the populace.

Thus have I fulfilled your wish, my Lady; and in reflecting on the manifold sufferings which I endured, I have felt the sweetest consolation in relating to the sister of my noble friend, this rare trait of friendship.

Rome, Nov. 29, 1818.

## Legal Criticism.

THE LEGAL OLIO.

### Contingent Remainders.

"A limitation of a remainder to a bastard before it is born, is not good: for though (says Blackstone), (a) the law allows the possibility of having bastards, it presumes it to be a very remote and improbable contingency."

This reason is more remote from the true one, and more improbable than the contingency. Our laws, I should conceive, consider it, and very properly, a void remainder, not on account of the remoteness and improbability of the contingency, but the gross breach of the laws of morality on which it is founded.

### Settlement by Forty Days' Residence.

It appears by that ancient book of legal knowledge the Mirror, (b) that formerly no person was permitted to abide in any place in England above forty days, unless he was enrolled in some tithing or decenary, which, most probably, gave rise to the limitation in the Act of Car. 2. relative to settlements that now prevails of gaining a settlement in the place in which a person resides forty days without being removed.

### As to there being no Fractions of a Day in Law.

"In the space of a day, (says Blackstone), (c) all the twenty-four hours are usually reckoned, the law generally rejecting all fractions of a day in order to avoid disputes." "Therefore, (he adds,) if I am bound to pay money on a certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night."

This, however, does not appear to be settled law in several instances; and particularly, whether a bill of exchange can be protested for nonpayment on the same day that it is due, or the acceptor has the whole day to discharge it in. (d) And the law allows of the fraction of a day in the case of rents, which are strictly demandable and payable before the time of sun-set of the day whereon it is reserved, (e) though, perhaps, not absolutely due till midnight. (f) And if the lessor dies before sun-set, on the day upon which the rent is demandable, it is clearly held and settled, that the rent unpaid is due to his heir, and not to his executor; but, if he dies after sun-set, and before midnight, it seems to be the better opinion, that it shall go to the executor, and not to the heir. (g)

### Of the Legal Time of Memory.

Formerly, when the art of writing was little known and seldom practised, the evidence of most transactions depended entirely on the oral testimony of witnesses. A person, therefore, acquired a good and indisputable title to what he had, however obtained, if there were no living witness to prove the insufficiency of it. And most probably, the stat. 32, Hen. 8, c. 2, limited the period, in a writ of right, to sixty years, as the average life of man.

In every case, time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, as the lawyers term it, ought to be limited to the same period, and should not be continued so absurdly to be reckoned from an era so very antiquated as the commencement of the reign of Richard the First.

Lawyers are said to have long consciences, it also seems they have long memories!

(a) Com. v. 2, p. 170. (b) C. 1, § 3.

(c) V. 2, p. 141, Co. Litt. 135. (d) 4 T. R. 170. (e) Co. Litt. 302, Anders 253. (f) 1 Saund. 287; Prec. Chan. 565; Salk. 578. (g) 1 F. roms. 178.

### The Common Law vindicated.

"The Common Law of England (says Blackstone), (h) does never inflict any punishment extending to life or limb, unless upon the highest necessity."

"This, adds his Editor, Mr. Professor Christian, "is a compliment which, I fear, the Common Law does not deserve; for, although it did not punish with death any person who could read, even for any number of murders or other felonies, yet it inflicted death upon every felon who could not read, though his crime was the stealing of only twelve pence farthing."

What Mr. C. has here advanced does not argue any thing against the Common Law, or what Blackstone has asserted, if properly considered and maturely examined.

It is well known to all readers of the present day, and, indeed, the fact is indisputable, that in ancient times learned men, or even persons who could read, in this island were few in number. The Common Law, therefore, very wisely and judiciously ordained, for the benefit of society, that those who could read, by way of eminence formerly styled clerks, should not, for the first felonious offence be punished with death: which was called, having the benefit of clergy.

The offence was not considered the less heinous but for the reasons stated; the capital part of the punishment attending it was remitted in case the offender could read.

And, though the Common Law punished with death those who could not read, for only stealing, as Mr. C. invidiously remarks, twelve pence farthing; yet, it must be recollected that twelve farthings in ancient times, considering the relative or comparative value of money at the present day, would be equivalent to such a considerable sum as sufficiently to warrant the infliction of the punishment.

### Sunday—a dies non in Law.

The Lord's day, though now considered as no day in law, was formerly held otherwise; and, on it, many important transactions have anciently taken place, both with respect to public and private affairs.

The statute 6 Edw. I. was made at Gloucester, the Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, as well as two other statutes in the same reign. And there is now remaining among the records of the corporation of Doncaster a grant from John de Lacy, and Johanna his wife, to Thomas des-Pledburg; the execution of which is attested at York on Palm Sunday.—See Miller's History of Doncaster.

Quere.—At what time then did this day begin to be reckoned a dies non, relative to law matters, in England?

### Origin of a Legal Vulgar Error.

Anciently it was held for law, (i) with respect to the crime of rape, that the woman (by consent of the judge and her parents,) might redeem the offender from undergoing the execution of his sentence, by accepting him for her husband; if he also were willing to agree to the exchange, but not otherwise.

This no doubt gave rise to the saying, (now classed amongst the vulgar errors,) "that a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution."

### Of the Construction of the Rules of the Common Law.

Blackstone, in speaking of the Common Law, (k) says, "Precedents and rules must be followed, unless flatly absurd or unjust." This his Editor, Mr. Professor Christian, in unqualified terms, or, to use Blackstone's word, flatly contradicts, and, in support and illustration of his opinion, puts this case:—If an act of Parliament had been brought in at the close of a session, and passed on the last day, which made an innocent act criminal, or even a capital crime; and, if no day were fixed for the commencement of its operation, it had the same efficacy as if passed on the first day of session (previous to the statute 33 George III. c. 13); and all who, during a long session, had been doing an act which at the time was legal and inoffensive, were liable to suffer the punishment prescribed by the statute. This (he adds,) was both flatly absurd and unjust, and could only be abrogated by the united authority of the king, lords, and commons, in Parliament assembled.

(h) Com. v. 1, p. 133. (i) Blac. Com. v. 4, p. 211.

(k) Com. v. 1, p. 70.



Now this is correct with regard to an act of Parliament; but Mr. C. has misconceived Blackstone, who was laying down the construction of the rules of Common Law, and not Statute Law. It undoubtedly requires the same authority to repeal an act as to make it; and, of course, therefore, the judges are bound by un-repealed existing Statute Law, though manifestly "absurd and unjust." Not so, however, with respect to the Common Law. What is Common Law is only declared and determined by the judges for the time being, and their determinations are only binding on their successors when the same is not evidently absurd and unjust, as Blackstone says—"For the law and the opinion of the judge are not always convertible terms, or one and the same thing; since it sometimes may happen that the judge may mistake the law." If therefore the former decision of what is Common Law be found to be manifestly absurd and unjust, it is not binding on any succeeding judge, and he is at liberty to declare, "not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law; that is, that it is not the established custom of the realm, as has been erroneously determined."

### Varieties.

#### Percival and Bellingham.

It is a singular historical fact, that an ancestor of the late Mr. Spencer Percival also fell by the hand of an assassin, in the year 1657. Robert Percival, second son of the Right Honourable Sir P. P. knight, dreamed that he saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked at the sight that he swooned away. Soon after communicating the particulars to his uncle, Sir Robert Smithwell, he was found dead in the Strand, murdered.

The Bellingham extract from the rolls of parliament, anno dom. 1449, 27. Hen. VI. beseeches Syre Thomas Parry knight, one of the knights of the shire in the present court of Parliament for the shire of Cumberland; that he, the 14 day of March, the year of our Lord Kynge, that now on 24 was coming toward the said court of Parliament, Robert Bellingham, late of Barnetsted, in the county of Westmoreland, Thomas Bellingham, late of the same, (and three others,) the day and year aforesaid, upon certain ground, called Cornwallise ground, besyed the crane in the ward of the ventrie in London, whereby the hyghway of the said Syre Thomas lay to go to the warrir of the Thamyes from his lodging-place, and from there to the said hygh court of Parliament, being at Westminster, felons by-lay in await of the same said Thomas, to the intent to have murdered or slain him, and there to such intent assault made upon him. And in the subsequent reign of Henrie VII. the year, sais our informer, I do not recollect, "one Herrie (Henrie) Bellingham, was attainted for treason and his estate escheated."

In a letter which Bellingham wrote to a friend at Liverpool, a few days before the death of Percival, are the following curious expressions:—"I wish my affairs were come to a conclusion, every thing in point of law is in my favour; but Mr. P. and the ministry have hitherto shewn themselves more inclined to favor Lord Gower than to do justice to me; however, as I am resolved on having justice, in case of need, I will very shortly play a court-card to compel them to finish the game."

#### Elections.

The following is a remarkable specimen of electing members for Parliament in the last century. It was taken from a memorandum manuscript of J. Harrington, Esq. of Kelston, in Somersetshire, dated 1646.

"A note of my Bathe businesse aboute the parliament. Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined with the maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill able to go any more.

Went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about three shillings, went home late; but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday December 28, went to Bathe; met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city. The maior and citizens conferred about parliament business.

The maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod, and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon.

#### William Penn's Maxims.

The public must and will be served; and they that do it well, deserve public marks of honor and profit.

To do so, men must have public minds, as well as salaries, or they will serve private ends at the public cost.

Governments can never be well administered, but where those entrusted make conscience of well discharging their places.

Five things are requisite to a good officer—ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience, and impartiality.

They that are able, should be just too; or the government may be the worse for their capacity.

The taking of a bribe, or gratuity, should be punished with as severe penalties as defrauding the state.

Let men have sufficient salaries, and exceed them, at their peril.

To be paid, and not to do business, is rank oppression:

Some are so proud, or testy, they will not hear what they should redress.

Others so weak, that they sink, or burst, under the weight of their office, though they can lightly run away with the salary of it.

#### Etat de la France. Jan 26.

Le peuple Français.....	A B C	Les deputes.....	H T
Quarante trois departmens	C D	La dette.....	O C
L'Armée.....	D P C	Le credit.....	B C
Les braves.....	H E	La liberte de la presse.....	O T
Le roi n'est pas.....	M E	La charte.....	L U D
Les pairs.....	E B T	Les ministres.....	A T

The solution lies in giving the letters their full and distinct French pronunciation.

#### Longevity.

On the 8th of March, 1764, died at Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, Mr. Eggebert Hoff, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth years of his age. He was born in Norway, and remembered that he was a lad driving a team, when news was brought to his country that King Charles I. was beheaded. He served as a soldier under the Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England, in time of King James II. In Queen Anne's war, he went a privateering out of New York. When he returned, he married, had twelve children, and afterwards lived a widower thirty-three years. He never used spectacles, but read fluently. His memory and senses were entirely strong until death, which was occasioned by a fall that mortally hurt his hip.

#### The Chevalier de Bouffiers.

The Chevalier's letters to his mother excited the attention of all Europe, by their elegance and sensibility; one trait, in addition, will finish his character. He had an old female servant, who robbed him every day; he was frequently told of it, and asked why he did not turn her away? his only reply was—"If I do, who will take her?"

#### Confidantes.

Count Fuentes was one of the greatest gallants in Spain, and so successful in his addresses, that, when he was appointed ambassador to the French court, the queen (as is reported) forbade him carrying on his intrigues there; and, even when he arrived, repeated her injunctions personally to him. In spite of her injunctions, however, he took the liberty to pay his addresses to a very handsome young widow. She complaisantly received his declaration, but on condition that she should have a confidante: the Count agreed, being charmed to find her so little offended with his pretensions. As he went every day to see her, one afternoon he found his wife, the Countess de Fuentes, with her: "Now (says the young widow,) that we three are alone, I have an affair to communicate that concerns both my honour and my tranquillity." This introduction interesting the other two, they expressed their acknowledgments for so high a mark of confidence. "The matter is this (continued the widow, turning to the countess,) your husband is in love with me, and I received his declaration on condition of having a confidante in our courtship: I believe, Madam, I can never find a more prudent one than you; and I intreat you to take me under your protection, that I may order my conduct according to your counsels." The husband's confusion may easily be conceived: the countess, however, pardoned him; and, it is said, he was reformed ever after.

## Moore's Sacred Melodies.

### SOUND THE LOUD TIMBREL.

#### MIRIAM'S SONG.

##### AIR—Avison.(a)

"And Miriam, the Prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her, with timbrels, and with dances." Exod. XV. 20.

Sound the Loud Timbrel o'er Egypt's dark seal  
Jehovah has triumph'd, his people are free,  
Sing, for the pride of the Tyrant is broken,  
His chariots, his horsemen, all splendid and brave,  
How vain was their boasting! the Lord hath but spoken,  
And chariots and horsemen are sunk in the wave,  
Sound the Loud Timbrel o'er Egypt's dark seal  
Jehovah has triumph'd, his people are free.  
Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lord,  
His word was our arrow, his breath was our sword!  
Who shall return to tell Egypt the stay  
Of those she sent forth in the hour of her pride?  
For the Lord hath look'd out from his pillar of glory, (b)  
And all her brave thousands are dash'd in the tide,  
Sound the Loud Timbrel o'er Egypt's dark seal  
Jehovah has triumph'd, his people are free.

### GO, LET ME WEEP.

##### AIR—Stevenson.

Go, let me weep, there's bliss in tears,  
When he, who sheds them, inly feels  
Some lingering stain of early years  
Effac'd by every drop that steals.  
The fruitless showers of worldly woe  
Fall dark to earth, that never rise;  
While tears, that from repentance flow,  
In bright exhalation reach the skies.  
Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears  
When he, who sheds them inly feels  
Some lingering strain of early years,  
Effac'd by every drop that steals.  
Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew  
More idle than the summer's wind,  
And while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,  
But left no trace of sweets behind.  
The warmest sigh that pleasure heaves  
Is cold, is faint, to those that swell  
The heart, where pure repentance grieves  
O'er hours of pleasure, lov'd too well!  
Leave me to sigh o'er days that flew  
More idly than the summer's wind,  
And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,  
But left no trace of sweets behind.

### COME NOT, OH LORD!

##### AIR—Haydn.

Come not, oh Lord! in the dread robe of splendour  
Thou wor'st on the Mount, in the day of thine ire;  
Come veil'd in those shadows, deep, awful, but tender,  
Which Mercy flings over thy features of fire!  
Lord! thou rememb'rest the night, when thy nation, (c)  
Stood fronting her Foe by the red rolling stream;  
On Egypt (d) thy pillar frown'd dark desolation,  
While Israel bask'd all the night in its beam.  
So when the dread clouds of anger enfold thee,  
From us, in thy mercy, the dark side remove;  
While shrouded in terrors the guilty behold thee,  
Oh! turn upon us the mild light of the love!

### WERE NOT THE SINFUL MARY'S TEARS.

##### AIR—Stevenson.

Were not the sinful Mary's tears  
An offering worthy Heaven,  
When o'er the faults of former years  
She wept, and was forgiven?  
When bringing every balmy sweet  
Her day of luxury stor'd  
She o'er her Saviour's hallowed feet  
The precious perfume poured;  
And wip'd them with that golden hair,  
Where once, the diamond shone,  
Tho' now those gems of Grief were there  
Which shine for God alone!  
Were not those sweets, so humbly shed;  
That hair, those weeping eyes,  
And the sunk heart, that inly bled,  
Heaven's noblest sacrifice?  
Thou, that hast slept in error's sleep,  
Oh! would'st thou wake in Heaven;  
Like Mary kneel, like Mary weep;  
"Love much" (e) and be forgiven!

### AS DOWN IN THE SUNLESS RETREATS.

##### AIR—Haydn.

As down in the sunless retreats of the Ocean,  
Sweet flowers are springing no mortal can see,  
So deep in my soul the still prayer of devotion,  
Unheard by the world, rises silent to Thee;  
My God! Silent to Thee;  
Pure, warm, silent to Thee.  
So deep in my soul the still prayer of devotion,  
Unheard by the world, rises silent to Thee!  
As still, to the star of its Worship, tho' clouded,  
The needle points faithfully o'er the dim sea,  
So dark as I roam, in this wintry world shrouded,  
The hope of my Spirit turns trembling to Thee;  
My God! trembling to Thee;  
True, fond, trembling to Thee!  
So dark as I roam in this wintry world shrouded,  
The hope of my Spirit turns trembling to Thee.

(a) I have so altered the character of this Air, which is from the beginning of one of Avison's old fashioned concertos, that, without this acknowledgment it could hardly, I think, be recognized.

(b) "And it came to pass, that in the morning watch, the Lord looked unto the host of the Egyptians, through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians."—Exod. XIV. 24.

(c) "And it came between the camp of Egyptians and the camp of Israel: and it was a cloud, and darkness to them, but it gave light, by night, to these." Exod. XIV. 20. My application of this passage is borrowed from some late prose writer, whose name I am ungrateful enough to forget.

(d) "Instead of 'On Egypt,' here, it will suit the music better to sing on these, and in the third line of the next verse. 'While shrouded,' may, with the same view, be altered to 'While wrapp'd.'"

(e) "Her sins, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much."—St. Luke VII. 47.

(f) "And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the veil that is spread over all nations."—Isaiah XXV. 7.

(g) "The rebuke of his people shall he take away from all the earth."—Isaiah XXV. 8.

(h) "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, neither shall there be any more pain."—Rev. XXI. 4.

(i) "And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold I make all things new."—Rev. XXV. 5.

(j) "And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."—Rev. XXII. 17.

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